

ARISTOCRACY.—One of the correspondents of a leading Van Buren paper (the Baltimore Republican) writing from Washington says, of General Harrison: "Give him a barrel of hard cider, and a pension of \$2000 a year, and our word for it he will sit the remainder of his days in a Log Cabin, by a sea coal fire, and study moral philosophy." There is a touch of aristocracy in the above sentiment, coming from a friend of Van Buren, that is more prevalent among the Van Buren leaders than the people are aware of. There is a disposition to sneer at General Harrison, because he is poor, and therefore unfit for the high station, now filled by the delicately bred, polished and courtly Van Buren. The old war-worn chieftain is too common and republican in his manners, to be thought of as an occupant of the White House. The velvet cushions upon which Mr. Van Buren reclines so gracefully and naturally, would be soiled in the estimation of some of his friends, by the approach of so plain individual as General Harrison. The glories of the East room would be dimmed for ever by the "rabble" if such a man as Harrison, possessed it. The dandified, travelled and high bred puppets, who lounge on the splendid sofas of the President's house, would see their privileges invaded perhaps, by the mechanic and husbandman. If Old Tippecanoe should, by some unfortunate chance, receive the congratulations of the yeomanry of the country as the Chief Magistrate.—The idea is too shocking for the nerves of those who have basked so long in executive favor.—"Take the odious creature away," they cry, "he must not presume to come here. If the rabble will give him something, let it be HARD CIDER, in a Log Cabin, and some money, and do send the beggar away, he smells of the people." Here is "democracy" with a witness. The Hero of many battles—the Governor of many Territories—the successful negotiator of many Treaties, and now the Farmer of his own acres, because he was too honest to enrich himself, like so many do now, out of the treasure of his country, he is to be held up to ridicule as a "poor" man! hard cider and a log cabin are more fit than Champagne and the East room for ploughmen. The people think differently.—They will render the study of moral philosophy a soothing occupation to Martin Van Buren in 1841.

Bucks County Intell.

AN ALLIANCE.—By accounts from Washington, we learn that an alliance has been formed between President Van Buren and John C. Calhoun of S. Carolina, upon the following conditions: Mr. Calhoun is to give his support, together with that of his little band of followers in the House, to the principal measures of Van Buren that will be agitated in Congress, in return for which the party of the President is not to insist upon a new tariff, or do any other act unsavory to the great nullifier. How this coalition was brought about, we are not able to say—but it must have been at the greatest cost of feeling on both sides. Of all men, John C. Calhoun should have been the last to go the support of the administration. No one was more strongly arrayed against it, and more powerfully and violently opposed to it. He denounced it as the most rotten, corrupt and villainous administration that ever existed, and was arrayed, side by side, with the best men of the country to destroy it. And of all men not one was so cordially hated and despised by the President and his partisans, as this same John C. Calhoun. No one was so often the subject of vituperation in the Globe, by Blair, or of abuse in the Senate, by Benton, he seemed to be devoted to their hate, and was denounced as the vilest villain that ever breathed. But one washing in the waters of their political Jordan, has made him as spotless as a Vestal Virgin, and he is now the man of their party, of their counsels, and of their adoration. Their Catinale has become a Cato, and they think him fit now for any thing, even for Martin's successor to the Presidency, if Benton but assents. Calhoun's grand object in taking this step no doubt was to displace Benton and obtain the influence of the administration, for the succession. In this scheme, as in most of his others, however, he will be frustrated, for the people intend to have their own way for once, they have indicated their choice, and will triumphantly elect the gallant Hero of the Thames to the office to which Calhoun is aspiring.—*Eastern Whig.*

The following just and fearless observations were made in a recent speech of Mr. Pickens, member of congress from South Carolina. After the promulgation of such treason to Locofocoism, the party could not think of electing him.

For the last ten years, there has been too strong Executive action in this Government, and it is time that the Representatives of the People should assert independence and trample on the ties of party—looking only to the good of the country, to the sanctity of the Constitution, and to the preservation of their own honor and independence. If there be one subject more dear to me than another, it is that I may see this House redeemed and regenerated—that I may see it break loose from its subservency to that Monster God of Party which is reared up on every side, and which claims from its victims a base, devoted and blind idolatry.

I know the delicacy of my position: I scorn to suppress my sentiment. I would not wear the proudest diadem that ever sat on a monarch's brow, if I could not wear it unshaken and free. I ask no political favor. I desire no support except upon honest principles which I avow boldly and openly. I hold no sentiment in my closet which I will not avow to the world.

ATROCIOUS.—A diabolical attempt was made a day or two since to poison the family of Mr. Jesse Hoyt, the collector of this port in the following manner. A package was delivered at Mr. Hoyt's house, in Bond street, which the bearer said was sent from a grocery in the Bowery, and was a sample of very fine coffee. From some circumstance suspicion was aroused in the mind of Mr. Hoyt, and he forwarded the parcel to Mr. Chilton to analyze. On examination Mr. Chilton found the coffee strongly impregnated with arsenic. Who the vile perpetrator of this intended wholesale murder may be is yet to be discovered. It is to be hoped however that he will not long escape detection or the punishment due so horrible a crime.—*N. Y. Pop.*

CAUTION TO BOYS.—At Marblehead, Mass. a few days since, a lad named Richard Cole, while practising the feat of standing on his head, burst a blood vessel, causing immediate death.

THE MORMONS.—It is known that the Mormons, after leaving Missouri, repaired to this State, and remained the last winter in Quincy and this neighborhood, and that during the past summer they purchased a large tract of land at the head of the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi, on both sides of the river, including the town of Commerce. We have seen a letter from one of the society, written recently to his friend in this county, giving some further particulars which may be found interesting.

The town plat of Commerce was purchased of Dr. Galland. Other purchases were made adjoining until the quantity amounted to about 900 acres. From Dr. G. was purchased also 20,000 acres in the half-breed reservation, lying opposite, and including the town of Montrose, formerly Fort Des Moines. The whole purchase money amounted to \$70,000, a large portion of it on long payments. The name of Commerce has been changed to Nauvoo, (from the Hebrew or Egyptian,) and the lots all laid off anew into three or more classes. Each lot is a block, and contains (including the ground allotted for streets) one acre. The prices are graded, according to the class of lots, the first class being about \$800. The friend to whom the letter before us written is a purchaser of one of these.

Montrose, being an excellent landing opposite Nauvoo, will probably be laid off on the same plan. Joseph Smith, jr., Sidney Rigdon and Judge Higbee, have just started for Washington, to petition Congress for relief growing out of the Missouri persecutions. Nauvoo has been chosen by the church, at a late conference, as one of the points of gathering for the church in the latter days. The Mormons regard the signs of the times as indicating the approach of the millennium; and these points are selected as ensigns for gathering of the society to escape the judgments that will immediately precede that event.

We are told that large accessions have been made to the number of the society during the past fall, embracing many families of great respectability and influence in Adams, Hancock and McDonough counties. Several branches of the church have been established in those counties, and the society is represented as having never been more prosperous, or as indulging brighter hopes than at present.—*Peoria Reg. Nov. 30.*

CARRIAGES LEGISLATION.—There is, in a late number of *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, a sensible article on the "State of the Currency," from the pen of Charles F. Adams, Esq., the only surviving son of the venerable ex-President. Mr. Adams is yet a young man, but he has evidently thought much and deeply on subjects connected with political economy; and he appears to take a sound and impartial view of the great and exciting topics of the day. He discusses the subject in hand without reference to party tactics, and speaks out his full mind without fear or favor. In the article alluded to, we find the following sagacious remarks on arbitrary legislation, and the regulation of prices by law. They commend themselves to the good sense of all who think freely.—*New World.*

"The truth must, sooner or later, make itself felt, even of the obtusest sense, that money cannot be dealt with in a manner at variance with the natural laws which regulate its movements, without producing public embarrassment. It has a force of its own which escapes the power of laws. If a body of men could be supposed arbitrary enough to decree that gold and silver should be the only medium used in the settlement of all debts, or payments of any kind whatsoever, they would decree nothing but an absurdity, which the first disposition of a debtor's assets would sufficiently establish. So if they were to declare, by statute, that credit should be abolished, it would exist not the less firmly, by mutual understanding. A horse, a cow, a bale of cotton, or an acre of land, will serve, *pro hac vice*, the purpose of a tender, in payment of debt, provided always, the creditor is satisfied in his mind that he shall not do better by refusing them, and insisting upon gold and silver. We are stating extreme cases, because such only can be used to illustrate the tendencies of our legislation. One of the lessons we have yet to learn in America, is that of understanding the limit to which laws should go. Nothing positively impracticable, nor excessively inconvenient, not easily to be evaded, nor purely of a moral nature, can be fairly regarded as within the scope of a statute. We regard it as most dangerous to our free institutions, to admit of a violation of any law with impunity. But all trifling, or unjust, or capricious injunctions, will be violated, and that violation will inspire a habit of disregard of all law, even of that which is most essential to the general security. We have lately seen, in some States, attempts to prescribe the quantity in which ardent spirits shall be sold, and the highest price which shall be demanded for board and lodging; and if the present rates of all domestic commodities continue, we shall not be surprised to find suggestions made of fixing, by law, the maximum at which they shall be sold. To be sure, this is an antique notion, exploded by the progress of knowledge; but even antique notions appear to return upon us with almost the regularity of our fashions. Butchers are found to combine not to buy cattle of drovers, and citizens combine not to buy meat of butchers, just as if these were the modes of attaining the desired equality between demand and supply. People do not reflect that if beef is very high, the profit of raising cattle will become so great as to induce the only true remedy, a multiplication of them. The dealer an article becomes, the smaller does the class of persons grow who feel themselves able to afford it. Hence, whilst on one side the demand diminishes, on the other the supply increases, until the price graduates itself to the ordinary ratio of living profit, which sustains every interest in the community, far more unerringly than any laws or combinations can do. Exactly the same rule applies to the subject of money itself, which is thus applied to commodities. Legislation will not regulate the demand nor the supply, though it may do much mischief in the attempt."

Novel Reason for Discontinuing a Paper.—The *Picayune* tells us that an editor of a newspaper in Virginia recently received a note from a distant subscriber running nearly as follows: "Sir: You will please discontinue my paper at the expiration of the year as I do not find in it that species of information I was anxious to obtain when I subscribed. I have looked over it carefully for six months for the death of some individual I was acquainted with but as yet not a single soul that I care any thing for has dropped off. You will therefore please have my name erased."

Poor fellow! How ill-natured in his acquaintances not to furnish topics for an obituary. A party of 100 emigrants from Norway passed through Chicago a few weeks since to settle in Wisconsin.

Emanuel Swedenborg was, and the reader ought to know it one of the quietest and most respectable of men. He was also more than this. He was deeply versed in every science—a first rate mechanic and mathematician—and of the profoundest physiologists—a great military engineer, conducting battles and sieges for Charles the Twelfth—a great astronomer—the oldest financier in the Royal Diet of Sweden—the first metallurgist of his time, and the writer of vast works, which even at this day are of sterling authority on mining and metals. Then he was a poet and master of ancient and modern languages: and a metaphysician who had gone through all the long mazes of effective philosophy, and done besides what metaphysicians seldom do, for he had found his way out of the mazes, and got back to reality again. In short, as far as the natural sciences go (and we include among them the "science" of mind) it is much more difficult to say what he was not than what he was.

He was occupied fifty-five years in being, and doing, the things we have just recorded. He pierced through the cloudy curtains of Space and Time. Nature became to him but the mantle of living souls, giving fixed imagery to the Reason, and distinctness of object to the Will. The whole of his theological works, which have consigned him, for the present, to a neglect he anticipated, and had no care for, were now produced. The Spiritual world was the object as well as the subject of his thought, and this proceeded what we may call the Realism of his Psychology. In his mind, Imagination and Sentiment properly so called, had no place, but instead of Imagination there was Reason, producing itself into images; instead of Sentiment, Affections forming themselves into Reasons. Hence, there is at once the greatest boldness, and the greatest method in his thoughts—one startling proposition developing itself after another, and each coming forth by the most fixed rules of genesis—a superficial formality, an internal freedom.

A painful occurrence.—A family of eight persons poisoned.—A melancholly event took place in our city on Saturday last which has resulted in the death of two individuals and the dangerous illness of six others. It appears that the family of Mr. Gigon, a watch-case maker for Messrs. Bailey & Kitchen, living at No. 148 Pine street near Fifth were all poisoned by some substance mixed with an Indian meal pudding of which they partook at dinner.

The fatal error was discovered soon after dinner by the entire sickness of the whole family.—Mr. Gigon and a Swiss servant girl died the same night and six others of the household are in a very critical condition.

We are informed that the servant girl of a family who had moved out of the house had mixed up a deadly poison with some Indian meal for the purpose of destroying rats.

The mixture was placed in a closet and Mr. Gigon's servant mistaking it for wholesome flour made it with other ingredients into a pudding, on which the whole family partly dined. An inquest has already been held upon the bodies of Mr. Gigon and his servant girl and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts. The best medical assistance of the city has been engaged, in the hope of saving the lives of the survivors but it is feared that one or two other victims will yet add to the fearful consequences of this fatal negligence and error.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—An arrival at New Orleans, on the 10th inst. brought papers from Austin to the 17th ult. Col. Karnes and his command were at San Antonio: they had a skirmish with the Comanches on the 3d, and killed ten of their number. Some of the Houston volunteers talk of joining the Federal party in Mexico when their term of enlistment expires. The last accounts from North Mexico state that Col. Ross, at the head of 2000 men, is marching on to Metamoras, having taken two towns and 500 prisoners. The Federalists proposed to slaughter them; Ross objected, and the whole number then joined the Federal army. The Federalists are rising at Durango, and will join Ross. The nomination of Col. R. Dunlap, as Minister to the United States, has been rejected by the Senate. The papers approve of the Senate's rejection of the President's nominations, and accuse him of being unfit for the office. Corporal Morris has been shot for attempting the life of Captain Kennymore, of the 1st regiment of infantry. He fell like a soldier. Wm. R. Sisty, of Colonel Wilson's command, accidentally shot himself. The agricultural prospects of the country are thus spoken of: "from all parts we understand that the crops have been abundant this season. On the Brasses, the cotton crop has been remarkably good, and the corn there and on the Red River never yielded more plentifully.—Notwithstanding the large amount of corn raised this season, it will be required to support the increased emigration to this country."

Death is a creature which sin hath made. A basilisk killing with the eye—the king of terrors—that unto which nature hath condemned all men—to the wicked a road of shipwreck, to the good a pleasant haven. It knocketh at the door of a poor cottage, and beateath at the gates of palaces. Like a cruel dog, it is a friend to those who are familiar with it, but an enemy to strangers. It is such a thing that the meditation of death is the wisest life, and the imitation of death the best philosophy. In the fall of saints it may be compared to the breath of God, whereby he blows the ashes from off the coal (for such is the body of the soul) that it might appear more bright and naked and burn more purely. He that while he is alive begins to die, when he comes to die shall begin to live. Death is a debt we owe which it is a benefit to pay. A passage from one life to another, a translation into glory and the birth day of the soul.

The minutes of the conferences of the Methodist Church have been completed, and the aggregate increase for the last year is 44,209—for the two last years, 85,000. Three thousand dollars were subscribed at a meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel in Vestry street, N. York, not long since.

EXCERPTS.

As the difference between the rising at six o'clock in the morning, and the rising at eight, amounts in fifty years to thirty-six thousand five hundred hours, which is the same as having eight hours a day for twelve years and a half, in which to cultivate our mind, or discharge the duties belonging to our situation, surely no one who wishes to shine in the world either as a literary character or man of business, can neglect such an opportunity.

Very obliging.—Copy of a tradesman's letter to a debtor, "Sir, if you will favor me with the amount of my bill, you will oblige me, if not, I must oblige you."

"Do you snore in your sleep, marm?" "Not as I know on. Do you?" "Well, I can't say, I never lays awake long enough to find out."

A certain reverend, who is not a member of the temperance society, being lately asked by a dealer to purchase some fine old Jamaica spirits, dryly answered, to tell you the truth, Mr. —, I canna say I'm very fond of rum; for, if I take more than six tumbler, it's very apt to give me the headache.

"The preservation of liberty requires eternal vigilance," as the thief said when he was dodging the officer.

"Anything to please the child," as the nurse said when she let the baby crawl out at the third story window.

To judge impartially, we are to put mens good qualities in the balance against their bad ones; and if the scale of the first outweighs, the latter ought not to be brought into account.

A man in New Orleans attempted to hang himself lately. He fancied himself a bank and is determined to suspend. So says the *Picayune*.

There is, a bachelor living in this city who fancies himself a shipplaster, and will not offer himself to any young lady for fear of being refused.—*Sat. Cour.*

An exchange paper takes the liberty to remark.

"This ladies will oblige us particularly, by wearing double soled shoes, now that the cold weather is coming on. We ask it only for their own sakes."

Two hundred fires have occurred in London during the last three months. Sixteen lives were lost.



FROM HARRISBURG.

JANUARY, 11, 1840.

The House of Representatives passed a resolution to proceed to the election of U. S. Senator, on Tuesday next, and Mr. Flennihan was appointed the teller.

On motion of Mr. Love, a resolution passed to appoint a committee to ascertain what reduction in the expense of printing may properly be madewas passed.

In connexion with this subject, Mr. Darsie laid before the House the following statistics, showing the great increase under this head within the last few years. It is worthy of public attention.

Cost of printing of the House, sessions of	
1834-5	\$10,418 44
1835-6	15,763 79
1836-7	21,913 52
1837-8	28,983 10
1838-9	47,644 26 1/2

There were two sessions in 1835-6, which year the Whigs had the printing. What a change. The number of folded sheets in 1834 and 5, counted as sheets at 20 dollars, were 45, amounting to \$900. At the last session the number was 188, amounting to \$3,760.

Mr. Konigsmacher in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to provide for the election of Canal Commissioners by the people.

In Senate, thirteen candidates for U. S. Senator were nominated.

Pennsylvania Inq.

MARRIED.

In this Borough, on New-Year's day, by the Rev. Mr. Bull, Mr. Lewis Tonnele, of Agen, in France, to Mrs. Louisa Tonnele, of New York city.

In Lower Mt. Bethel, by the Rev. B. C. Wolf, on the 11th of January inst., Mr. John Evans, of Stroudsburg, to Miss Maryabella Horn, daughter of Mr. Joseph Horn of Easton.

Jury List.

List of persons drawn to serve as Grand Jurors, at February session, 1840.

- 1 Wm. McNeal, Hamilton,
- 2 George Drishmer, Chesnut Hill,
- 3 Alfred Drake, Stroud,
- 4 George Ace, Smithfield,
- 5 David Fenner, do,
- 6 John L. Staples, Stroud,
- 7 George Wolf, do,
- 8 Adam Andrews, do,
- 9 John Brotzman, Tobyhanna,
- 10 Francis J. Smith, Stroud,
- 11 George Metzger, Smithfield,
- 12 James Newhart, Hamilton,
- 13 John Frankensfield, Stroud,
- 14 Luke Brodhead, Smithfield,
- 15 Casper Metzger, Hamilton,
- 16 Nicholas Hawk, Chesnut Hill,
- 17 Leonard Barrton, Smithfield,
- 18 George Hawk, Chesnut Hill,
- 19 Wm. Lamb, Stroud,
- 20 Wm. Mosteller, Hamilton,
- 21 Nathan Crook, Stroud,
- 22 John Delong, do,
- 23 John V. Cooibough, M. Smithfield,
- 24 John Michael, jr.

List of persons drawn to serve as Petit Jurors, at February session, 1840.

- 1 Jacob Henry, Pocono,
- 2 John Fellinsier, Hamilton,

- 3 James Van Buskirk, Stroud,
- 4 Daniel B. Burnett, do,
- 5 Peter Kunkle, Chesnut Hill,
- 6 Charles Labar, M. Smithfield,
- 7 Philip Kresge, Chesnut Hill,
- 8 Peter Storm, Price,
- 9 George Kresge, Chesnut Hill,
- 10 Peter Kemmerer, Hamilton,
- 11 Daniel Selbach, Ross,
- 12 John Edinger, Pocono,
- 13 Andrew Fratchy, M. Smithfield,
- 14 Barney Decker, do,
- 15 Joseph Altemus, Chesnut Hill,
- 16 Vancura Bush, Stroud,
- 17 William Bisbing, Pocono,
- 18 John Dewitt, M. Smithfield,
- 19 Franklin Starbird, Stroud,
- 20 Emanuel Gunsauls, M. Smithfield,
- 21 John Hohenfeldt, sen. Stroud,
- 22 Jacob Bush, Price,
- 23 Jacob Cramer, Smithfield,
- 24 David Ruth, Ross,
- 25 Jacob Bittenbender, Hamilton,
- 26 Charles J. Walton, Chesnut Hill,
- 27 Benjamin Price, Price,
- 28 Peter Newhart, Pocono,
- 29 John Hoffer, Stroud,
- 30 John Wolf, Smithfield,
- 31 Abraham Berry, Tobyhanna,
- 32 Samuel Ruth, Hamilton,
- 33 Joseph S. Teel, Chesnut Hill,
- 34 Mathew G. J. Grattan, M. Smithfield,
- 35 John Pope, Cooibough.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his Fall supply has just received a full and complete assortment of GOODS admirably adapted to the season, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery.

Hard and Hollow Ware.

STEEL, NAILS, and NAIL RODS, in fact a complete assortment of all kinds of goods usually kept in a country store, all of which he is disposed to sell at moderate prices.

N. B. Grain and Country produce, White and yellow pine boards will be taken in exchange; also, oak joist, &c. &c.

WILLIAM EASTBURN.

Stroudsburg, Jan. 15th, 1840.

Wholesale and Retail CABINET WARE, AND LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and the public generally, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by James Palmer, on Elizabeth street, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, in this Borough, where he intends carrying on the Cabinet Making business in all its various branches.

He shall keep constantly on hand or make to order all kinds of furniture: **Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Centre-tables, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Wash Stands, Bedsteads, &c. &c.** together with every other article usually kept at such establishments; all of which he will sell at the Eastern prices.

As his materials will be of the best quality, and all articles manufactured at his establishment will be done by first rate workmen, he confidently assures the public that his endeavors to render general satisfaction will not be unrewarded.

He respectfully invites the public to call and amine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Chairs, Settees, &c. will be kept constantly on hand and for sale.

CHARLES CAREY.

Stroudsburg, Jan. 15, 1840.



TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

D. W. BUTZ begs leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Stroudsburg, and vicinity, that he continues to manufacture ever description of TIN WARE, at his establishment, on Elizabeth street, and where a general supply is constantly kept on hand. Those wishing to purchase good articles, and at reasonable prices, will do well to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

STOVE PIPE of all sizes to suit purchasers' always on hand—cheap for cash. Stroudsburg, Jan. 15, 1840.

JOHN H. MELICK, CLOCK & WATCHMAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Monroe and adjoining Counties, that he is ready at all times to discharge his duties to all who may favor him with their custom. Mending and Engraving neatly executed. Clocks, Watches, and Music Boxes repaired and warranted.

Always on hand, and for sale, a variety of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry. Stroudsburg, Jan. 15, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers trading under the firm of Stokes & Brown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Stogdell Stokes, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

STOGDELL STOKES.

J. A. BROWN.

All persons indebted to the firm of Stokes & Brown, are particularly requested to make settlement on or before the first day of March next, and those having claims against the firm present them for settlement.

STOGDELL STOKES.

Stroudsburg, Jan. 1st, 1840.

PAINTING & GLAZING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of **Plain & Ornamental Painting, Glazing, &c.**

at his shop nearly opposite the store of William Eastburn, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES PALMER.

Stroudsburg, Jan. 15, 1840.